

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR IS GIVEN TO SESSION

(Continued from page 1)

of many injured workmen, who are incapacitated for any length of time, are brought to a degree of want that should not prevail when the state has undertaken to provide for its injured workers.

When the legislature was in session a year ago, the prevailing opinion was that the cost of living would soon begin to decrease. For that reason, it was not considered necessary at that time to make a material increase in the compensation benefits. Two changes were made, one increasing the amount to be allowed an injured worker for his children under 16 years of age from \$5 to \$8 per month, and the other providing that the awards for permanent partial disability shall be in addition to the amount paid to the injured workman for temporary time loss.

With the cost of bare necessities continuously on the increase, conditions in the homes of injured workmen continue to grow worse, and the number of appeals to the state industrial accident commission from injured workers or their wives for greater assistance grow in number.

When the members of the commission brought the situation to my attention, I decided it would not be just nor fair to these sufferers to wait another year until the regular session of the legislature should meet to give them relief. It is a condition which should be remedied immediately. The workmen's compensation law was originally drafted by a committee representing the employers, the employees, and the public. I called for a committee representing these three interests to consider the present situation and make recommendations to this extraordinary session of the legislature.

This committee was composed of five members selected by the organization representing the employers of the state, five selected by the organization representing the employees of the state, and five selected by myself to represent the public at large.

In this committee of fifteen met, and has unanimously recommended that a flat increase of 50 per cent be made on all compensation payments dating back to December 1, 1919. A careful investigation into the funds available to the state industrial accident commission indicates that this increase in compensation benefits

may be made without an increase in the rates of contribution to the industrial accident fund by the employers or employees of the state.

The special committee recommends that the increase shall be embodied in an emergency measure, and shall apply to all payments falling due between December 1, 1919, and June 30, 1921.

In addition to an emergency increase in the compensation benefits, this special committee recommends that an act be passed giving authority to the industrial accident commission to expend a portion of these funds for the vocational rehabilitation of injured workmen. It is intended that the commission shall turn its efforts to restoring permanently maimed men and women to a position of self-support where they will again become assets rather than liabilities to their community.

Industry, with its modern machinery and speed of production, is producing more cripples than all the wars that have been fought. As the result of industrial accidents men are losing their arms, or legs, or eyes every week in the year. It is right that these industries, functioning through the state industrial accident commission, should aid in restoring these cripples to sufficient earning capacity to enable them to be self-supporting citizens and not dependents upon society.

To do this it will be necessary to re-educate many of them, or train them in new lines of endeavor, and while they are gaining this new education or new training it is necessary for someone to support them and their families.

I am already informed the commission is obtaining good results in the physical rehabilitation of injured workmen, and that the commission contemplates immediate expansion of its efforts along this line. The commission should be given ample authority and the right to use a sufficient portion of its funds to carry on this work.

Rehabilitation Endorsed I fully endorse the recommendations of the special committee, and believe there will be no hesitation on the part of any member of the legislature in this meeting a situation which affects so many thousands of injured workmen and their families.

Approximately 25,000 industrial accidents, affected by the workmen's compensation law, occurs in Oregon each year. Considering the families of these injured workmen, it is estimated that between 50,000 and 75,000 persons will be directly con-

cerned in these proposed measures of relief.

Educational aid for soldiers, sailors and marines—I desire to direct your attention to an action I deem necessary in connection with carrying out the provisions of the bill enacted by the people at the special election last June extending financial aid for the education of soldiers, sailors and marines who participated in the great war.

Under that bill a levy of two-tenths of a mill on the dollar of total taxable property of the state is to be included in the state tax levy annually. This levy approximated slightly over \$198,000,000 for the first year. That amount is far below the sum which will be required to carry out the provisions of the act. In fact, it has developed on the basis of an estimate made by the secretary of state's office, that the sum raised by the two-tenths of a mill levy will just about pay the bills to the first of January this year with no actual funds left available to carry out the administration of the act during the balance of 1920.

As you will remember, the bill provides for the payment of \$25 a month toward the education of each of these men, but not to exceed a total of \$200 in any one year for any one man. This provides for aid during but eight months of the year. Consequently we must make provision for eight months of the year in 1920.

Figures Mount High I regret that I cannot give you exactly definite figures at this time. The number of applications for this aid fluctuate. Some who have applied for aid have dropped out, or probably will drop out. But on the other hand new applications have been filed. By as careful a survey as possible under the circumstances, the secretary of state's office now estimates that \$4,000,000 will probably meet the bills as required by the provisions of the act for the current year. I make no suggestion as to the necessity for providing funds up to the time the next legislative meets, which will be after the first of next year, because on January 1, 1921, a new sum of money will be available from the two-tenths of a mill levy which will tide over the situation until the regular session convenes in that year.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that the emergency board, being apprised of the situation that would arise, already has allowed the incurring of a liability in the sum of \$200,000. As you are aware credit certificates of indebtedness, allowed by the emergency board, bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent until paid. If an appropriation is made at this special session to cover the amount that it will be necessary to expend in administering this act during the year of 1920, several thousands of dollars in interest will be saved. In fact a saving which will in a great measure, at least, cover the cost of this special legislative session.

I also respectfully call your attention to the fact that the emergency board has permitted the issuance of certificates of indebtedness in the sum of \$10,000, that law enforcement work may be further carried on by the executive office. Also an authorization of \$10,000 was made for the grain department of the public service commission. If flat appropriations were made in these amounts interest payments likewise could be avoided on certificates of indebtedness in such sums.

Estimates Prepared In making the appropriations mentioned it is necessary for you to know that funds will be available so that you will not infringe upon the provisions of the 6 per cent limitation amendment. At the time of preparing this message it was impossible to ascertain just the amount that would be available for your disposition owing to the fact that figures were not obtainable from all sources. It is the intention of the secretary of state's office however, to have as nearly exact figures as possible for presentation to your ways and means committee at an early date this week.

From pure estimates made at the time of the preparation of this message it seemed likely there would be from \$200,000 to \$500,000 accessible from various sources during the current year which could be drawn upon by legislative appropriation without violating either the spirit or the letter of the 6 per cent limitation amendment.

State Guarantee of Irrigation Bond Interest—Article XXI-b of the constitution was adopted at the special election held on June 4, 1919, and provides for the payment by the state of interest on irrigation and drainage district bonds for any one or more of the first five years after their issuance. The irrigation securities commission, composed of the attorney general, superintendent of banks, and the state engineer have encountered many obstacles in the operation of the provisions of the amendment, and while a number of changes could be made to advantage, if being a constitutional amendment, it cannot be changed by statute. However, it can be supplemented by legislation to advantage.

In order to pay the interest on district bonds, the state is authorized to issue state bonds and it seems to have been the intent of the constitutional amendment that irrigation and drainage districts should

advance to the state each year sufficient funds to meet the interest on the state bonds, in order that the state may stand in a position of equilibrium on the district bonds without expense to it. However, no definite provision covering this feature was included in the amendment.

Amendment Is Defective The constitutional amendment also requires the district to deposit with the state treasurer certificates of indebtedness, which bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, both principal and interest payable after the irrigation or drainage district bonds have been paid off.

A statute should therefore be enacted authorizing the irrigation and drainage districts to enter into an agreement with the state to advance to the state semi-annually the interest on district bonds, the proceeds of which are used to pay interest on district bonds, and should also provide that the funds so advanced may be credited on the interest accruing on the district's certificate of indebtedness filed with the state treasurer. The irrigation securities commission should also be fully authorized to enter into such contract in order that any question as to the legality of such proceedings be eliminated.

It may be desirable to frame a new constitutional amendment, so as to eliminate the objectionable feature of the present amendment. The only result of a failure to adopt such an amendment would be to leave the present amendment in effect.

Capital Punishment—Since the adjournment of the regular session in 1919, the number of crime has swept over the country. Oregon has suffered from this criminal blight and during the past few months the commission of a number of cold blooded and fiendish homicides has aroused our people to a demand for greater and more certain protection. Of all our assets that demand protection and conservation, none is greater in value than human life. The first object of our laws should be for its protection and for that reason I am submitting to you at this time some recommendations relative to our criminal and penal codes which I trust will have your most careful consideration.

Because of a series of dastardly homicidal offenses a distinct public sentiment has developed that the people of the state should once more be given an opportunity to pass upon the question of the restoration of capital punishment and that the delay in bringing this question before the electorate.

Special Election Urged Because of this urgency I am taking the liberty of suggesting that the matter of repealing the present constitutional inhibition on capital punishment and enacting such amendments to our organic law in that regard as may be deemed proper, be submitted to a vote of all of the people of the state at a special election to be held in connection with the regular primary elections on Friday, May 21, of this year.

At my request the attorney general has examined into the legality of holding such a special election on primary day. He advises me, that after a thorough examination of the law, he is satisfied such an election may be held without fear of jeopardizing the validity of such constitutional amendments or statutes as may be enacted at that time. He advises further, however, that to legalize such an election would require a special legislative act.

The attorney general has called attention to the fact that following the abolition of capital punishment by the enactment of a constitutional amendment to that effect, the legislature repealed a number of statutes which provided for the carrying out of the death penalty for commission of certain crimes.

As a result, he points out, to merely deal with the constitutional phases of the question would not again place capital punishment in actual operation. To meet the situation he has suggested that the legislature, at this session, re-enact those old statutes, or replace them with others. By the legislature pursuing this course, whatever statutes might be enacted would become effective at such time as the people remove the constitutional inhibition against the death penalty.

While it is a matter solely of legislative determination, I would be opposed to the calling of a special election to be held upon any other day than primary election day. To hold such an election upon any other day would entail an expense of approximately \$100,000, or possibly more. Held upon primary day the election machinery used for the primary elections could be set under way for the special election and the expense to the state would be minimal at the most.

Parole Code Too Lenient Criminal Legislation—While touching upon the question of capital punishment I feel it incumbent upon me to further mention some phases of criminal legislation which I deem of such urgency as to warrant your serious thought. These recommendations also deal with the safety of the lives of our citizens and consequently are of paramount importance.

By watching the operation of the parole law of 1919 with a careful first hand survey I am satisfied that its provisions are such, in many particulars, as to have a tendency toward placing the lives and persons of our citizens in jeopardy.

I wish to respectfully recommend that your body so amend the parole law that its operation will be suspended entirely as to all persons convicted of commission of the graver crimes against the person. In my opinion that the law should be so amended that flat sentences be imposed in cases where conviction has been had on charges of homicide in any degree, rape, where violence is an element of the crime; robbery of any kind; burglary, when armed with a dangerous weapon. There can be no palliation of such offenses, and I would have the word so forth that Oregon will in the future meet such offenses with a flat penalty that will be carried out to the end. The only mitigation I would suggest would be to allow the deduction from

Eyestrain advertisement with illustration of an eye.

Eyestrain is the secret of nearly all eye troubles—and eyestrain, let it be explained, is not a disease to be overcome by drugs, but is a mechanical defect to be corrected by glasses.

So, when trouble exists, do not neglect it. Neglect not alone means added suffering, but added expense in correcting later on.

And unless an expert examination be made, no one can be certain that the eyes may not have some undiscovered defect or weakness.

Therefore have your eyes examined—even though they are apparently well and strong. It should not be postponed until impaired vision, or eye trouble directly manifests itself, but should be done now.

If you come to me I can tell you in a very few minutes if your eyes are well, or if there is any latent defect or weakness.

If I tell you there is no trouble with your eyes, you will have the satisfaction of knowing your eyes are right. If, however, there be any defect which needs correcting, I guarantee to fit you with glasses that will surely correct it.

DR. L. HALL WILSON EYESIGHT SPECIALIST Fits Eyeglasses Correctly 210-211 U. S. National Bank Building

the total sentence of a reasonable number of days for good conduct, but this deduction should be nominal and not such a deduction as to make any decidedly appreciable reduction in the sentence.

Punishment Not Sufficient For all classes of crime other than those enumerated, I would still leave the functioning of the parole law, but with such amendment as I am about to suggest.

For those of you who may not remember distinctly the provisions of that law I will say, in brief, that for all offenses, except murder or treason, parole privileges are allowable upon the expiration of one-fourth of the maximum sentence, minus deduction of certain days as credit for good conduct.

While I would make the law applicable for all cases except in the cases of men convicted for the graver crimes against the person, which I have pointed out to you, I would increase the minimum sentence allowed to one-half the maximum to supersede the one-fourth of the maximum now allowed. I still would leave in effect the credits allowed for good conduct. Granting of such credits is excellent in theory and has worked well in practice.

The minimum sentence of one-fourth of the maximum, as allowed by the law as it now stands, gives an inadequate degree of punishment. As a concrete example, a man sentenced to one year in the penitentiary is entitled to parole at the expiration of two and one-half months, when he is given the benefit of his good time credits. This throws the parole board into an impossible position. Unless recognition is given for exemplary conduct the advantages of the good time credits are nullified. To give such recognition reduces the sentence to a travesty. The solution is in a much longer minimum. By imposing the longer minimum the courts may take into account the gravity of the offense in imposing sentence, the offender is given more nearly that degree of punishment which the crime calls for, and the good credits feature gives the prisoner something practical to work for.

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Hand Sapolio Soap advertisement with illustration of a soap box.

Getting down to Coal facts advertisement with illustration of a coal pile and text: PROMPTS US TO ASK—What's the use in having a cozy home—an inviting dinner—splendid light—a comfortable chair—a friend to drop in if your house is not warm and comfy. Better order your Coal Now, \$10.50 per ton, up, Delivered. LARMER TRANSFER CO. Phone 930

"Now Is the Time to Do It" says the Good Judge. Go to real tobacco—the small chew with the rich tobacco taste that lasts a long time. It will cost you less to chew than ordinary tobacco. Any man who uses the Real Tobacco Chew will tell you that. Put Up In Two Styles. RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco. W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco.

How Competition Helps You. The competition that exists among the hundreds of meat distributors, large and small, means Rivalry in Prices, Rivalry in Service, Rivalry in Economy, Rivalry in Quality. Swift & Company sells meat at the lowest possible price, consistent with quality and service. Our profit of only a fraction of a cent a pound on all products is evidence of keen competition. Swift & Company must provide the best service to your dealer or he will buy from our competitors. This means a supply of fine fresh meat always on hand for you at your dealer's. Swift & Company must keep down manufacturing and selling costs, and use all by-products to avoid waste, or else lose money meeting the prices of competitors who do. Swift & Company must make its products of the highest quality, or see you turn to others. This means better meat for you and a greater variety of appetizing, wholesome food. We are as glad for this competition as you should be. It helps to keep us on our mettle. Swift & Company, U. S. A.

BAD BREATH Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets Get at the Cause and Remove It. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel, act gently on the bowels and positively do the work. People afflicted with bad breath find quick relief through taking them. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a vegetable compound mixed with olive oil. They act gently but firmly on the bowels and liver, stimulating them to natural action, clearing the blood, and purifying the entire system. They do that which calomel does, without any of the bad after effects. Take one or two every night for a week and note the pleasing effect. 10c and 25c a box.